# Collaborative Approaches to Scaling Up Restoration from the Site to the Tualatin River Watershed in Washington County, Oregon

2025 Ecological Restoration Symposium: Local Scales for Global Impacts

University of Washington Botanic Gardens

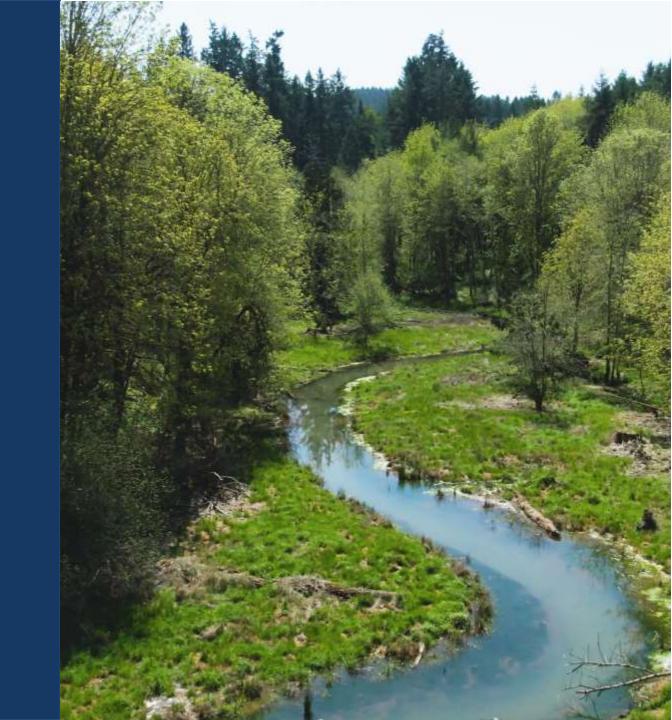
Randy Lawrence, Clean Water Services

David Powell, Mosaic Ecology



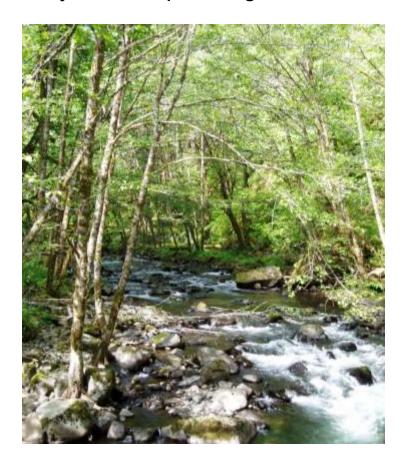
## Outline

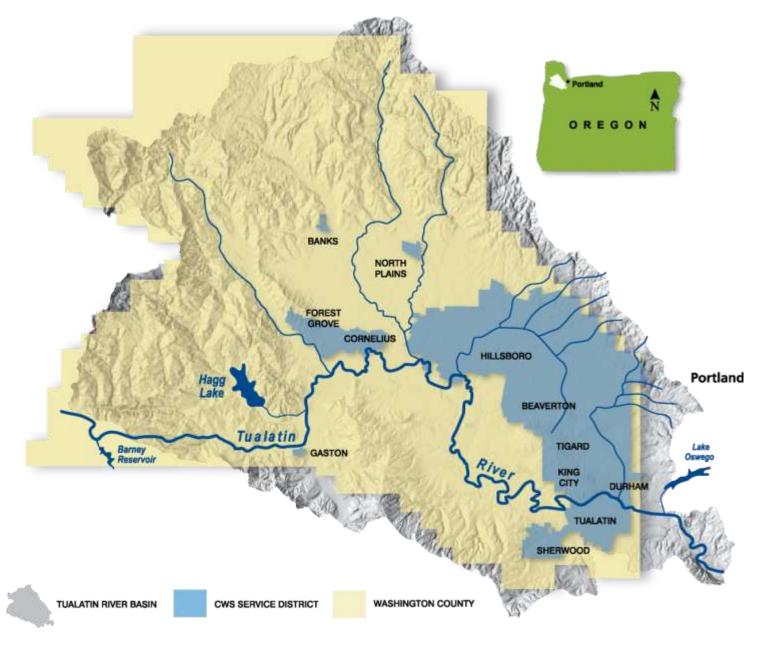
- Background
- Early Days
- Improvements (Rapid Riparian Revegetation)
- Long term management and site stewardship
- Takeaways



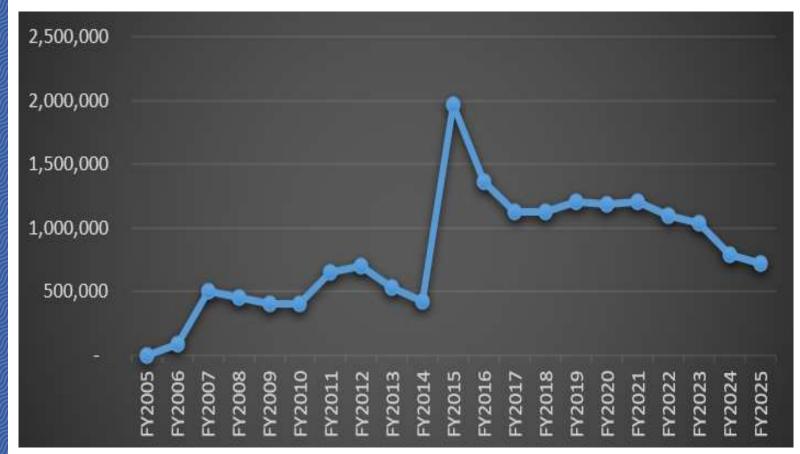
## Background

Why are we planting?

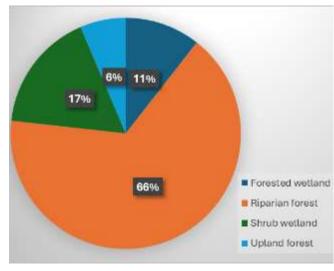




A snapshot: Clean Water Services Tualatin Basin planting numbers and habitat types



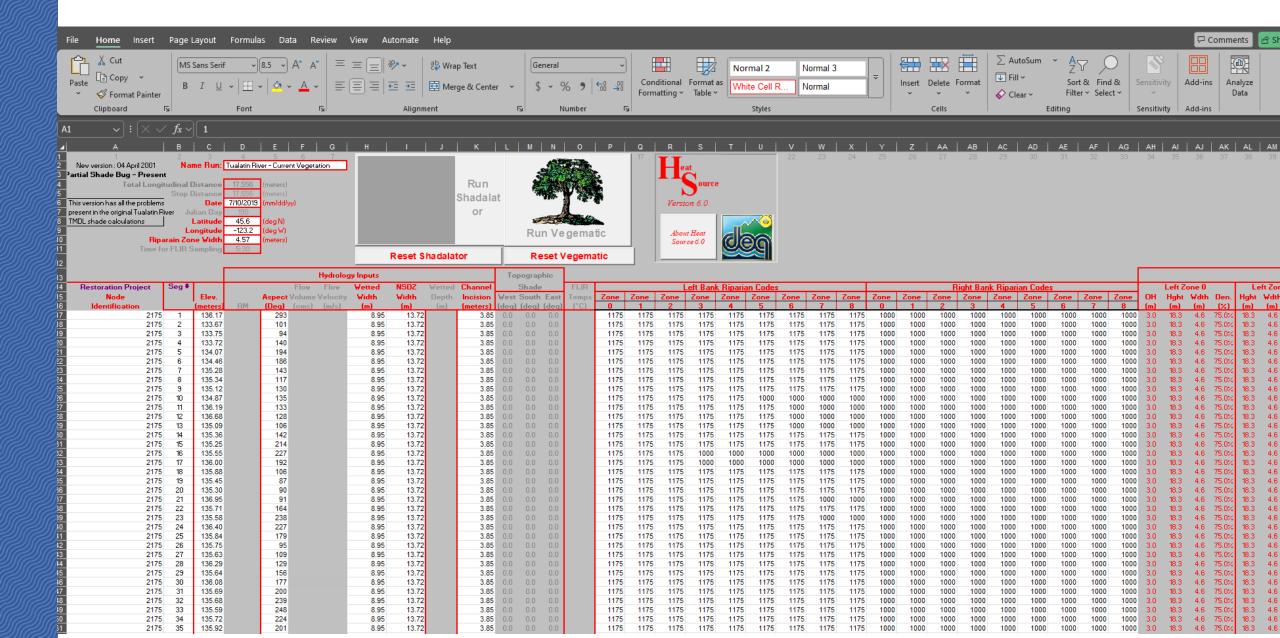
Planting: 17,000,000+ plants; 8,500+ acres; 240+ river miles



Planting by habitat 2005-2024



## **Early Days**





# Early Days



## Early Days

## Tree Planting Challenge – 2 million trees in 20 years

Sherwood Tigard Tualatin Clean Water Services*	14050 45130 24790 40,490	42,150 135,390 74,370 1012	1054 3385 1859 2025	2108 6770 3719 3037	3161 10154 5578 4049	4215 13539 7437 5061	5269 16924 9296 6074	6323 20309 11156 5061	5269 16924 9296 4049	4215 13539 7437 3037	3161 10154 5578 2025	2108 6770 3719 1012	1054 3385 1859 4049	4215 13539 7437 \$411,018	\$427,869 \$1,374,359 \$754,938
Tigard	45130	42,150 135,390	1054 3385	2108 6770	3161 10154	4215 13539	5269 16924	6323 20309	5269 16924	4215 13539	3161 10154	2108 6770	1054 3385	4215 13539	\$427,869 \$1,374,359
		42,150	1054	2108	3161	4215	5269	6323	5269	4215	3161	2108	1054	4215	\$427,869
Sherwood	14050		14,000000000												
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Portland (in Basin est)	70000	210,000	5250	10500	15750	21000	26250	31500	26250	21000	15750	10500	5250	21000	\$2,131,733
North Plains	1640	4,920	123	246	369	492	615	738	615	492	369	246	123	492	\$49,943
King City	2100	6,300	158	315	473	630	788	945	788	630	473	315	158	630	\$63,952
Hillsboro	79340	238,020	5951	11901	17852	23802	29753	35703	29753	23802	17852	11901	5951	23802	\$2,416,167
Forest Grove	19130	57,390	1435	2870	4304	5739	7174	8609	7174	5739	4304	2870	1435	5739	\$582,572
Durham	1400	4,200	105	210	315	420	525	630	525	420	315	210	105	420	\$42,635
Cornelius	10150	30,450	761	1523	22B4	3045	3806	4568	3806	3045	2284	1523	761	3045	\$309,101
Beaverton	79010	237,030	5926	11852	17777	23703	29629	35555	29629	23703	17777	11852	5926	23703	\$2,406,117
Banks	1430	4,290	107	215	322	429	536	644	536	429	322	215	107	429	\$43,548
Po Community	opulation 2003	Total Tree Target	2005	2006	2007	2008	Planting Ta 2009	rgets Per Year 2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-2025	\$20k/ac, \$2.5/plant ( 2614 plants/ac)

\*Clean Water Services 124430 915,000 Total Trees Planted 2,000,000

CWS planting at capital projects between 2005-2010. The costs are accounted for in the capital projects list. District will cover City costs for Banks, Durham, King City, and North Plains



Slide courtesy of Peter Guillozet





















# Improvements











## Greenway Park, Beaverton, OR

2010





2021

## Shrub/tree ratio: Seeking the right balance



thicketforming shrubs



small shrubs



arborescent shrubs



small trees



large trees

## Shrub/tree ratio contd.

Western Oregon reference site data

Plant Type	Stems/ Acre
Shrubs	4,012 (83%)
Trees	845 (17%)
Total	4,857





Plant Type/Form		Relative Planting Density	Key Structural Role	Key Ecological Role		
S	Thicket-forming	- High	Ground cover/			
Shrubs	Small	riigii	sub-canopy	Cover, foraging & nesting		
	Arborescent	- Med	Mid-canopy			
Trees	Small	IVIEG	Wild-Carlopy			
	Large	Low	Overstory	Perching, foraging, nesting, hibernation Terrestrial & aquatic large wood		

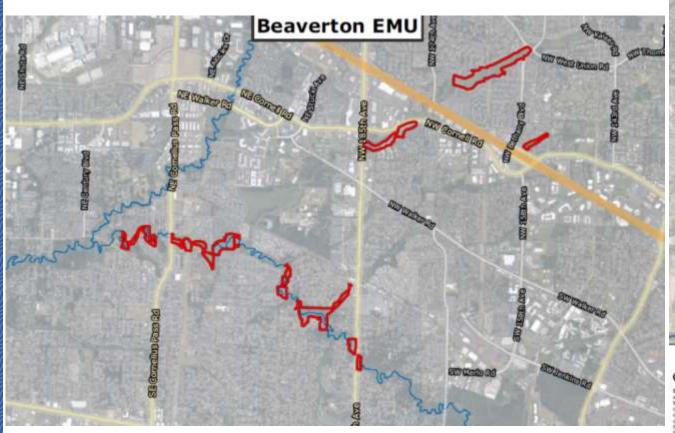
# Long Term Stewardship

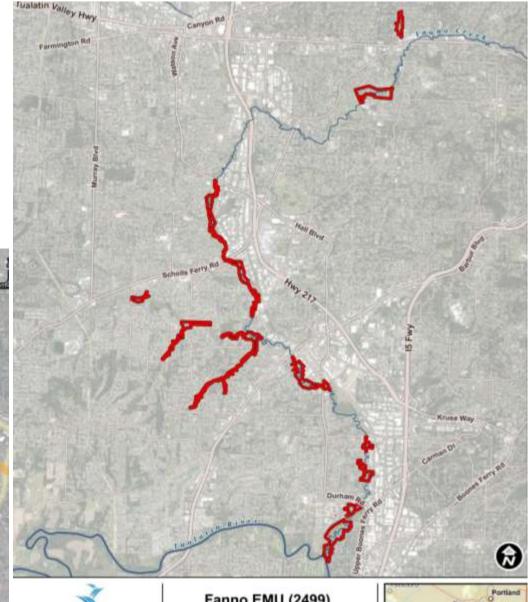
Ecological
 Management
 Unit (EMU) model





## Long Term Stewardship







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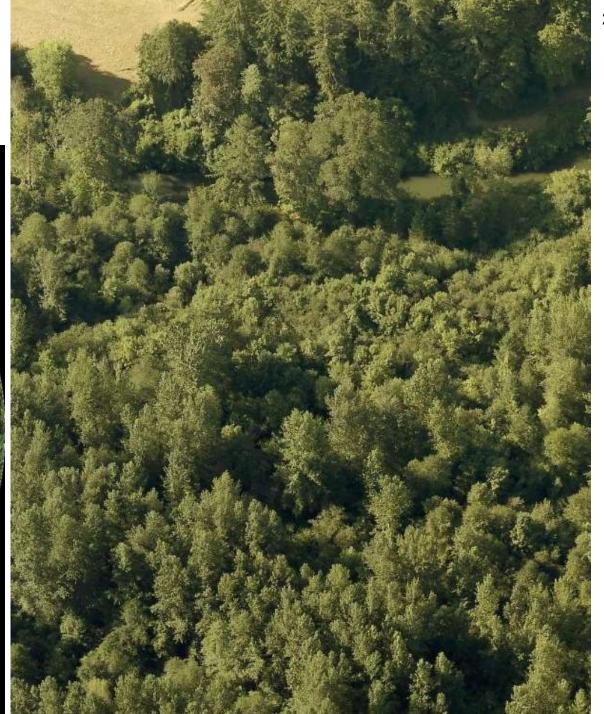
## Fanno EMU (2499)

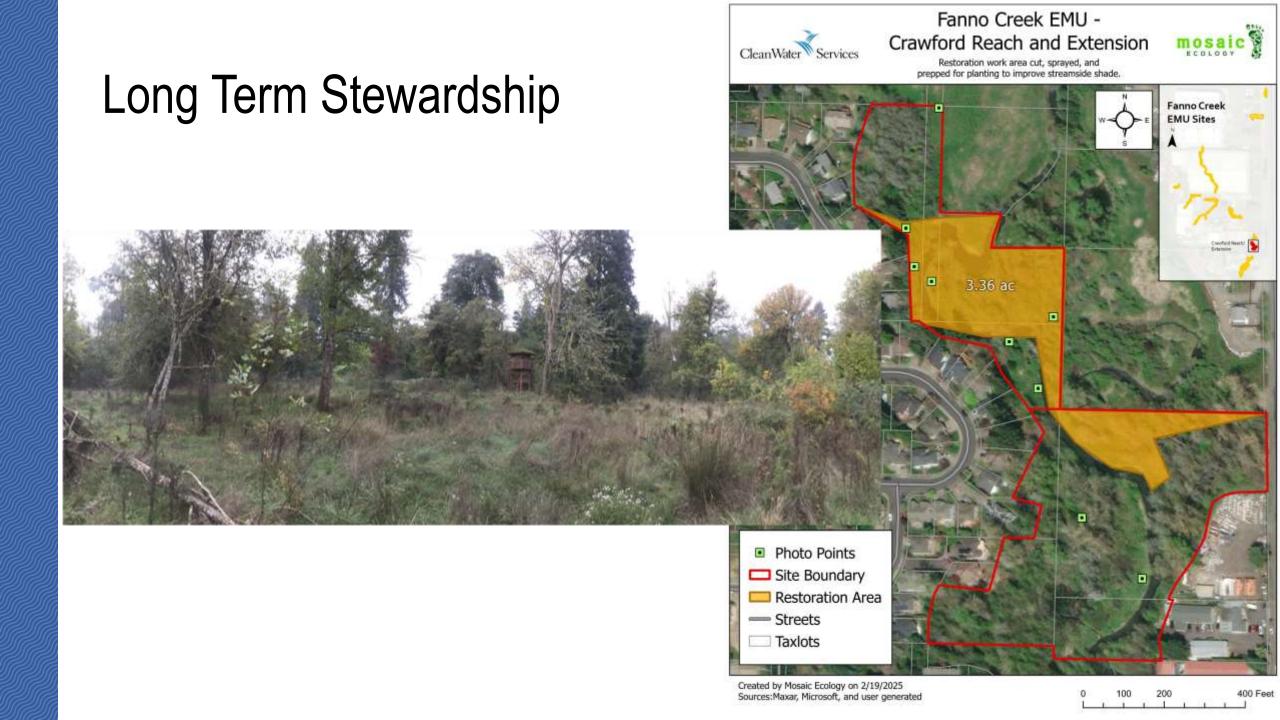
238 Acres



## Long Term Stewardship











# **Outstanding Challenges**





## A State Response to Emerald Ash Borer with a Slow Ash Mortality Approach

## Authors: Emily Perkins<sup>1</sup>, Max Ragozzino<sup>1</sup>, Matt Mills<sup>2</sup>

Oregon Department of Agriculture, 2 Oregon Department of Forestry

## Highlights

## kground

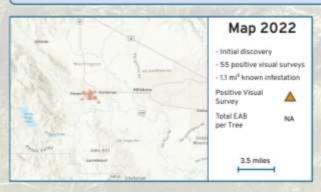
nnis, (EAB) has decimated healthy ash trees decades. EAB larvae feed in 5-shaped galleries, ability to transport water and nutrients. EAB June 2022, making it the first sighting west

of Colorado. Oregon's EAB Readiness and Response Plan designated Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to lead the initial field response. A quarantine was placed on Washington County to prevent movement of ash, white fringe and olive wood out of the county. Infested trees found near the initial detection were removed and destroyed. By the end of that year, 2191 visual surveys of ash trees were conducted for signs of EAB damage, and 55 positive trees were found. This revealed a relatively low density of infested trees and yielded a 1.1 mil<sup>®</sup> known infestation zone.



## Slowing Ash Mortality Approach

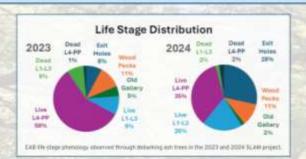
In February of 2023, EAB experts from USDA and USFS collaborated with ODA, Oregon Department of Forestry, Metro, Clean Water Services and Tualetin Soil and Water Conservation District to develop the Slow Ash Mortality (SLAM) method for Oregon. To locate potential SLAM sites, waterways were followed to identify corridors of ash trees on public and private properties. Property owners were contacted to gain permission and access to their ash trees. At each site, a trap tree was selected to girdle and become water stressed to attract EAB. One to three healthy trees near the trap tree were selected to treat with a systemic trunk injection of emamectin benzoate to kill any lingering beeties.

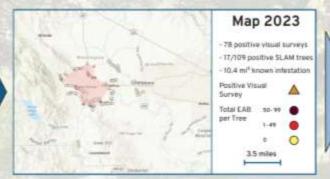




#### 2023 Work Plan and Results

SLAM: A "Ring of Fire" was created by selecting clusters of one trap tree and two treatment trees every 0.25 miles around the known infestation. In spring, 109 trap trees were created and 187 trees were treated, protecting them from EAB for 2.3 years. In the fall, the trap trees were felled and three sample logs, measuring one meter each, were selected from each tree; one below the canopy, one at the start of the canopy, and one within the canopy. These logs were debarked to search for EAB presence and record its life stages. Evidence of EAB was found in 17 trap trees, with an average density of 17.2 individuals per square meter. During that year, 3128 visual surveys were completed and 78 were positive. Based on the collected data, the known infested area expanded to 10.4 mil.





#### 2024 Work Plan and Results

A total of 284 trees were treated, and 215 trap trees were created and debanked. They were divided into three site types:

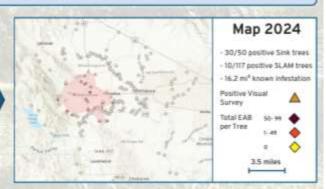
- Sink: Clusters of 5-15 trap and treatment trees were established within the infestation area to sink and destroy the EAB population. Evidence of EAB was found in 30 of the 50 trap trees.
- SLAM: Clusters of one trap tree and two treatment trees were placed every 0.25 miles around the perimeter of the infestation. Evidence of EAB was found in 10 of the 117 traps trees, including 7 newly infested properties.
- Sentry: One trap tree was selected every 0.5 miles for detection outside of the infestation area. None of the 48 trap trees had evidence of EAB.

A high number of young larvae (L3-L3) were found in Sink and SLAM trees, indicating these larvae are feeding for 2 years before emerging as adults. The known infested area expanded to 16.2 mi<sup>2</sup>, with an average density of 25.0 EAB per square meter.



#### Takeaways

A combination of visual survey and trap trees gave the most insight into current infestation area. Most infested trees remain in the interior of Forest Grove city limits. Approximately half of the trap trees were positive at larger Sink sites on the perimeter of the infestation. No trees more than 3 miles outside of the center of infestation had evidence of EAB. Life stage distribution shows many larvee are on a 2-year life cycle, allowing more time for management and biocontrol agents to respond to this pest. An increase in exit holes and EAB density in 2024 shows the population is aging and the infestation is maturing. There is still time to respond to this infestation and slow ash mortality.

















# Thank you

